

ADLER & BRO.

Boots & Shoes

No. 261 Main Street.

(Leobrie's Old Stand).

MEMPHIS, TENN.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ALEXANDRIA, July 25.—The monitor Egyptian has reappeared here, withholding "The official journal of the government of the Khedive." It contains the proclamation dismissing Arabi Pasha from the Ministry.

The Inspector of Cadastro at Tanta in speaking of the massacres says: "I saw women carrying, tied to bludgeons, the dismembered arms and legs of the massacred Europeans, and the soldiers and rabble fought for loot. A Bedouin Sheikh with twenty Bedouins saved the inhabitants of the Jewish quarter and took them to his village. Another Sheikh saved myself and party. The mob from Alexandria murdered three employees of Cadastro and their families and burnt their bodies with petroleum."

The mob killed twelve Greeks. They tied Viscera, one of the victims, to the tail of a dog and covered him with petroleum, which was set on fire amidst cries of joy from women and children. The mob was repulsed eight times. Finally two Sheikhs arrived and dispersed it. The Khedive dispatched a vessel to Port Said to bring Cherif Pasha here.

PANAMA, July 25.—Thomas Guardia, President of Costa Rica, is dead. VIENNA, July 25.—A conflict occurred on the railway, between peasants and laborers, at Dombrova, in the District of Dolman, in which fourteen persons were killed.

ALEXANDRIA, July 25, 10 a.m.—The military authorities are of opinion that Arabi Pasha will not attack the British. He is, however, strengthening his position hourly. At daybreak this morning his men, many of them without uniform and driven like slaves, were seen working on intrenchments.

The British experience great difficulty in moving guns (without which it is impossible to assume the offensive) to Ramleh. When a sufficient number of heavy guns have been placed in position an attempt will be made to dislodge Arabi Pasha with out exposing the troops, gunners and guns from the fleet going to the front.

LONDON, July 25.—In the Commons this afternoon the Speaker read a message from the Queen announcing the calling out of reserves in consequence of the troubles in Egypt. Gladstone moved that the message be considered to-morrow. A number of reserves left this morning to join the regiments ordered to Egypt.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—For Tennessee and the Ohio valley: Partly cloudy weather in southern portion, local rains, variable winds, nearly stationary temperature and pressure. For the Missouri valley: Partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, winds mostly southerly, stationary or lower temperature and pressure.

Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—Bacon: Cumberland cut, steady, 62s 6d; short rib, steady, 63s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, dull, 62s 6d. Cheese—American choice, dull, 57s. Corn—Old mixed, dull, 7s 3d. Wheat—Spring No. 2, steady, 9s 7d; No. 1 white, steady, 9s 11d. Turpentine—Spirits—Dull, 26s; at London, dull, 36s. Rosin—Fine, dull, 10s; common, dull, 9s 6d.

Wall Street.

NEW YORK, July 24, 11 a.m.—Wheat a shade higher and very unsettled, with fairly active speculative trading. The money market opened strong, at 1/2 per cent higher, the latter for Houston & Texas.

Money, 3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2 per cent; bar silver, 113 1/2. Exchange steady, 85 1/2 long, 88 1/2 sight. Governments irregular. States dull. Railroads strong.

Stocks—After 11 o'clock the market continued active, but prices weak, and at noon recorded a decline of 1/2 to 2 per cent, in which Richmond & West Point, Denver, Lake Erie & Western, Louisville & Nashville and New Jersey Central were the most conspicuous.

Government 6s extended, 102; 5s, 101 1/2; 4 1/2s, 115; 4s, 120 1/2; Pacific 6s of '95, 130.

Railroad Accident.

CAIRO, July 25.—The fast passenger train on the Illinois Central ran into the rear end of a freight train last night, between Irvington and Centralia, telescoping the caboose of the freight train, and badly damaging the engine and cars of the passenger train. Engineer Van Patten and Wedon, fireman of the passenger, were badly hurt. No others are reported hurt beyond a shaking up.

Crossed Over.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—A Little Rock special says: News has been received of a fatal affair in Howard county. Crawford Morrell, accused

PUBLIC



LEADER

VOL. XXXIV.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE: TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1882.

NO. 125.

LOEB & MOOK'S SHIRTS And Underwear

MADE TO ORDER.

235 and 237 Main St.

of disturbing religious meeting and of stealing the minister's horse, defied arrest and fired at the officers. He was fired on in turn and instantly killed.

Owenton (Ky.) special: John Weber and William Carter quarreled over cards at Monterey, and Carter fatally shot Weber.

CHICAGO.

The Strikers—\$200,000 Bank Shortage—Kills His Wife.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The iron ore unloaders of South Chicago have struck, and the scenes of the Joliet strike, which was long and brutal, are likely to be repeated unless a compromise is offered. The necessity for men is more pressing now than last spring. A large number of stevedores from several of the lake lines are striking, and dock troubles seem to multiply.

A special says Willard's failure and flight from his bank in Jonesboro, Ill., grows hourly a more desperate affair. It looks now as though the shortage would be \$200,000 and the assets practically nil. Willard's whereabouts is kept very secret. The general opinion is that he lost nothing by speculation but that it is an out and out robbery. Some suspicion is directed against his family on account of acts of doubtful propriety done since his disappearance.

Lincoln, Nebraska, special: Sunday night Wm. H. Reed, a farmer in Gage county, shot and instantly killed his wife, who had sought refuge from his brutality with her son-in-law. The murderer is in jail at Beatrice.

Kenesha, Wis., special: A wealthy and reputable woman of Evanston, who had an uncontrollable appetite for drink, was made drunk by a gang of loafers, taken to the woods near the city, and repeatedly outraged by them. The affair coming to the officers, the woman was secured in a famishing and besotted condition, and was taken half dead to a place of safety. Several of the parties are arrested, and others will be.

Code Duello.

CHRISTIANBURG, Va., July 25.—Captain John S. Wise, the Readjuster candidate for Congress at-large, and John S. Crockett, Commonwealth's Attorney of Wythe county, came to this place on an early train this morning, and fought a duel here with pistols. At the first round both fired at the word, without effect. At the second round Crockett's pistol went off prematurely. After reloading their weapons both combatants were placed in position for another exchange of shots. Wise's pistol missed fire and Crockett's fire was again harmless. Crockett, as the challenging party, expressed himself satisfied and the fight terminated. The meeting had its origin in a personal quarrel which took place Monday, the 17th inst., at Marion, when Captain Wise met Crockett and interrogated him about certain language which Crockett attributed to Wise. Crockett acknowledged that he made the statement, and said it was true. Wise denounced it as false and struck Crockett. Before the latter could repeat the blow outsiders interfered and both arrested and fined for breach of peace. This caused subsequent correspondence, which resulted in the duel. No arrests.

Cause of Egypt's Trouble.

In 1867, Ismail Pasha was made Khedive of Egypt by the Sultan. Financial difficulties, growing out of money he had borrowed in England and France at usurious rates, led him to take into his councils English and French Commissioners, and an agreement was made whereby these representatives of foreign creditors were to be maintained in power by their governments. Since that time France and England have held a controlling influence in Egyptian affairs, even to the extent of having the Khedive himself deposed and appointed, his son (Tewfik Pasha), another, his son (Tewfik Pasha), and so on. The finances got into such a bad state that another Commission was appointed to define the relations of the government to its creditors, devise a plan for consolidating the debt, etc. France and England appointed four of the seven members, Germany, Italy and Austria one each. This Commission did a good work in getting rid of the floating debt, but put the country still more under foreign rule, which was resented by many Egyptians. Arabi Bey put himself at the head of the Malcontents. He obtained greater power than the Khedive himself, whom he appeared to control. The Egyptians under Arabi Bey proposed to remodel the government so as to restore it to native control, and further cripple the power of the Khedive, whereupon England and France in March of this year sent the Khedive a joint note, informing him (but more particularly Arabi Bey) that the then existing plan of government must not be disturbed. The Egyptian Assembly of Notables refused to heed this warning, and forced the Ministry to resign. Then Arabi Bey, alleging that the Cretan officers had conspired against him, had forty of them condemned to exile in the Soudan region.

The English and French Commissioners disagreed as to what the Khedive should do, and the Revolutionary Ministers summoned the Chamber over his head, whereupon the powers intervened for the maintenance of his authority. It was then that the fleets were sent to Alexandria. The Ministry apparently submitted for a time, but, when signs of fresh machinations appeared, England and France demanded (or "recommended") that the Ministers should resign and Arabi be removed temporarily from Egypt. The Khedive took command of the army, but was forced by the soldiers to reinstate Arabi, and then followed the massacres in Alexandria, supposed to have been instigated by Arabi Bey or his party. England claims that it is the bombardment of Alexandria that is not making war upon Egypt as represented by the Khedive or the Sultan, but that it is upholding lawful authority against the "rebels" under Arabi Bey. The latter, on the other hand, contends that he and his followers are patriots, and truly represent Egypt.

THE TAPPED LUNG.

How an "Incurable" Consumptive Outwitted the Doctors.

Boston Journal.

A. H. Barnes, of Reno, Nevada, fights consumption by wearing a silver tube, which passes between the ribs into the lungs. In 1840 Mr. Barnes, then living in Sycamore, DeKalb county, Illinois, was declared an incurable consumptive. The lung was tapped and he recovered. In 1863 he was again taken down by the disease, when he again resorted to the tube and has worn it ever since. There is a daily discharge of matter. Mr. Barnes is a man of very regular and temperate habits, does not use tobacco in any form, nor stimulants of any kind, hardly ever uses any medicine, excepting sometimes a little iron for the blood; is always feeling well when the hole in his side is open, sometimes feeling a heaviness there, but has got used to that. The case is certainly worthy of the special attention of medical men. It seems to give a man a new lease of life, even when apparently as good as dead.

When Mr. Barnes conceived the idea of tapping his lung, all the physicians but one scouted it as a thing that would prove fatal. However, he persuaded a Dr. Woodman to perform the operation. In 1863 Mr. Barnes was in Henry Lake Valley, and was on the brink of the grave. Now, again, the resident physicians were opposed to the idea of an incision, and after repeated appeals for an operation, which was refused, Mr. Barnes borrowed a lance and cut open his side himself. He then inserted a catheter, and, drawing off nearly a quart of matter, immediate relief was found. The cough and expectoration stopped almost instantly and Mr. Barnes was soon upon his feet again. Thus has he prolonged his life over thirty years.

THE LOST COMET.

A Description of Its Supposed Passage Across the Sun.

Phila. Letter to New York Herald.

Having just arrived from the West Indies, and going through a number of old Herald's, I saw an article in the Herald of June 29, 1882, on page 10, by Mr. H. M. Parkhurst, of Brooklyn, entitled "Two Lost Comets," etc. He says: "There was a fine comet discovered close to the sun during the total eclipse of May 17, which had not been seen before and which has not been seen since. This is not surprising, since nothing whatever was known of its orbit, and it may have fallen into the sun, or it may be moving in an orbit which brought it, before and after its perihelion passage, so nearly in the direction of the sun as to be hidden by the sun's rays, especially if its position should be to the south of the sun, so as to be visible in the telescope only in the Southern Hemisphere, where there is a comparatively less thorough search for comets."

I was bound from New York to Cuba in May, and on May 18, in latitude 23 degrees 2 minutes north, longitude 88 degrees 40 minutes west, while taking observations of the sun at noon, I noticed what appeared to be some heavenly body passing through the sun. I could see it very plainly by attaching the telescope to my instrument, but without it could just barely notice it. Having for curiosity's sake, while in one of the northern Japanese Islands, watched the transit of Venus on December 9, 1874, it struck me at once that it must be some kind of a star on its transit through the sun. But not being acquainted any more with astronomy than is required for practical navigation, I, of course, could not know if any and what particular star was expected to pass the sun at that time. That was none of our polar planets I knew well enough. At any rate I noticed it as something remarkable, and though, somebody, if interested in such things might take an interest in an account of it. I would not have troubled you but that I noticed the above mentioned article, and came to the conclusion that it may have something to do with the lost comet referred to.

Condition of Crops.

New Orleans States, 21.

Mr. Alfred H. Isaacson returned from a trip up the river this morning. He reports the sugar cane crop in the best condition that it has been for a great many years. On his way home he visited the Gold Mine plantation of Mr. Octave Hymel, in the parish of St. John the Baptist, where he was presented with a sample of the cane on that place. He has six stalks, each containing twelve matured joints. This cane is six weeks' early, and the parish is full of similar cane.

Their Delicate and Dangerous Work in the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania.

Bradford Star.

When an operator goes into an undeveloped field and puts down a test well, he naturally desires to have the profit of his risk. It costs him something like \$6000 to put down that wildcat well, for which, in most cases, he gets no return, for the majority of wildcat wells produce nothing. If he finds a rich sand, however, and can keep it a secret for a while, he has a fortune in his hands. He can sell oil short, knowing that when it is known that a new field has been discovered, the price will go down. His most direct opportunity, however, is to lease the land in the neighborhood of his well, to be sold again at an enormous profit as soon as it is known that it is a productive territory. So he guards his secret with every alliance he can invent. His most dangerous enemies are the "scouts." They are paid to discover what he is trying to conceal.

Almost every prominent oil broker has a "scout," regularly employed to keep him posted on the latest doings at the front. Daring, cautious, patient, unscrupulous, and honest, the scout must add to the experience of a driller the subtle judgment of a broker and the keenness of an operator. In the shadows of the night he earns his salary, lurking about in the neighborhood of a new well, out of gunshot of the guards in the derrick; lying often in the snow or in the swamp for hours, with his nose and ears stretched above the shelter of some friendly log, to catch the smell of gas or the gurgle of flowing oil; sneaking up to a tank house to get a peep in if possible; watching the motion of the walking beam and estimating the depth of the tools thereby; ready to bribe a driller or exchange shots with a guard at a moment's notice.

He sometimes spends weeks watching one particular well. He studies the habits of the men working on it, notes if any of them are likely to succumb to temptation of his brandy flask, jots down the hours when each one takes his nap, marks each way their faces are mostly turned in their rounds, and, if he cannot court their favor, devises some scheme to get inside their guard and at their secret. In the gray of the morning he rides away to the nearest telegraph office and communicates with his employer before the market opens. It is a mystery when he sleeps. Almost any time of the day he may be seen loitering about wherever there is a crowd, picking up acquaintance with the few drillers whom he does not already know.

The emoluments of the work are occasionally of a size to compensate for any amount of hardship. For instance, "Si" Hughes, who got the Anchor Oil Company a pointer on 646, has been taken into the company with the office of superintendent and a clear tenth of their profits. His spring's work will net him not less than \$150,000; but there is a well defined path circling through the woods around 646, worn by the feet of those who worked as hard as he and got nothing but their salaries. How Hughes got his information is still a mystery. He is said to claim that he lay under the derrick for nineteen consecutive hours, but the prevailing impression is that he bought the secret from one of the guards.

In the course of an experience meeting the other evening with Capt. Peter Grace, one of the men who put down the 646 well in this district, he told me the true story of the mystery. Much has been written about it, more probably than was ever printed about it on oil well before, but the Captain told me a few things which were new. This wonderful Cherry Grove derrick owes its development to the misfortunes of George H. Dimmick. He had been wrecked financially over in the Coal Creek region, and Captain Grace set him to work out this way rather to give him a chance to recover than for any other motive. Land could be leased for a dollar an acre, and the experiment was not very costly.

"When the tools broke through the shell of the sand about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th of March," said Captain Grace, "we knew we had found wealth. The oil filled up a hundred feet before we could get the tools out. The pressure of gas was tremendous. We drove a tight fitting wooden plug, 34 feet long, to the bottom of the well, poured the hole full of oil, screwed in the casing head, and set the tools, which weigh not less than a ton, on top of it. Even then when the well flowed it blew the casing head off and sent the tools a flying up the derrick."

"One trick we played to deceive the scout I think has never got into print. I took a torpedo man into a room in the hotel at Warren one day, very mysteriously, but took good care to have a scout see me do it. Of course the scout immediately hid himself in the adjoining room."

I told the shooter, with my voice trembling, that I had put my last dollar into the 646 venture, and had found no oil. I must get some appearance of grease in order to sell my lease and get out whole. I arranged with him to go out that night and torpedo the well. Well, we went out with a make believe torpedo filled with water. The scouts were at our heels, of course, and watched every motion. We went to the well in the dead of night, and there went through the form of shooting the well so accurately that even the guards about the well were deceived. The next morning they complained that the smell of the dynamite had given them the head-ache. Sharp as they were, the scouts were all taken in, and did not find out the trick until weeks afterwards.

Public Ledger bindery and job office, 13 Madison street.

OIL SCOUTS.

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ADDITIONAL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, July 25, 4 p.m.—Cotton 1-16 higher. Uplands, 7 1/2; Orleans, 7 3/4; 1-16 higher. 10,000 bales. Receipts, 19,000; American, 7400. Futures are firm.

NEW YORK, July 25, 12:25 a.m.—Cotton steady. Ordinary, 10 1/16; good ordinary, 11 7/16; low middling, 12 5/16; middling, 12 7/16; high middling, 13 1/16; futures are dull, but steady at 4 to 6 points above last evening's closing prices.

MANCHESTER, ENG., July 25, 2:30 p.m.—Yarns and fabrics are quiet and steady.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Stock, September 1, 1881..... 12,814  
Received to-day..... 336,310-336,322  
Received previously..... 336,310-336,322

Shipped to-day..... 330-344,506  
Shipped previously..... 339,435-340,223  
Home Consumption to date..... 3,7-340,223

Stock running account.

Imports..... 4,234  
Receipts thus far this week..... 74  
Receipts to-day..... 336,310-336,322  
To-day per M. & C. R. R..... 6  
To-day per M. & T. R. R..... 1  
To-day per N. & W. R. R..... 1  
To-day per M. & L. R. R..... 1  
To-day per C. & O. S. W. R. R..... 1  
To-day per steamers..... 6  
To-day per wagons..... 6

REPORTS.

Thus far this week..... 1,379  
To-day..... 474  
To-day per M. & C. R. R..... 6  
To-day per M. & T. R. R..... 1  
To-day per N. & W. R. R..... 1  
To-day per M. & L. R. R..... 1  
To-day per C. & O. S. W. R. R..... 1  
To-day per steamers south..... 1  
To-day per steamers north..... 1

Clearing House Report.

Clearings. Balances.  
Tuesday, July 25..... \$ 6,091 09  
Thus far this week..... 109,050 97  
Same time last week..... 109,050 97  
Same time last year..... 145,132 32

Another Description.

Washington Post.  
A paragraph has been going the rounds of the press describing the widow of President Tyler as a "pleasant looking lady, with blue eyes and silver hair." The truth is, Mrs. Tyler is one of the most pronounced styles of brunette beauty, and her hair is blacker than night, without a white hair visible. Her eyes are likewise black, and she preserves to a remarkable degree the Spanish beauty for which she was celebrated thirty-five years ago. She has a totally un-American look, and appears to be at least twenty years younger than she could possibly be.

MASONIC NOTICE.

DENN Royal Arch Chapter No. 22 will work in the Royal Arch, 4 o'clock, TO-NIGHT, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. All visiting Masons cordially and fraternally invited.  
By order of C. W. MOSEY, M. E. R. P.  
D. C. TRAINER, Sec'y.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

CONSTITUTIONAL LODGE No. 23 meets TO-NIGHT, July 25, for work in the first hall, 7 o'clock. All visiting Knights cordially and fraternally invited.  
L. W. ALLEN, K. R. S.  
K. W. DAVIS, C. C.

For St. Francis River.

Memphis & St. Francis River Mail Line.  
The fine sidewheel steamer  
Rene Macready,  
O. K. Joplin, Master, J. A. L. Banning, Clerk.  
Will leave Memphis  
Every Tuesday Evening, at 5 p.m.  
for Marianna, the Cut Off, Willsboro, and all points on St. Francis River.  
J. D. RANDALL, Sup't.

ORIGINAL

"LITTLE HAVANA,"  
(GOULD & CO.'S)  
DESCRIBED BY  
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY  
Number for Number—Prize for Prize  
WITH 300 ADDITIONAL PRIZES.  
CLASS III, AUGUST 8, 1882.  
Only 22,000 Tickets. 943 Prizes.  
SCHEDULE.

1 Capital Prize..... \$5,000  
1 Capital Prize..... 2,000  
1 Capital Prize..... 1,000  
4 Prizes of \$500 each..... 2,000  
10 Prizes of \$100 each..... 1,000  
675 Prizes of \$50 each..... 33,750  
9 approximations of \$50 each to the \$25,000..... 450  
2 approximations of \$25 each to the \$12,500..... 50  
725 Prizes, as above, being the full number in the Royal Havana, and 230 Additional Prizes of \$1 each to the 230 tickets having an ending number the two terminal units of the number drawing the capital prize of \$5,000.

Chancery Sale of Real Estate

No. 4343.—In the Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tenn.—The State of Tennessee vs. J. M. Bradley, D. C. & M. Taylor & Carroll, O. W. Heskell, sol'rs for complainant.  
By J. M. Bradley, D. C. & M. Taylor & Carroll, O. W. Heskell, sol'rs for complainant.  
125 131 137 143

Non-Resident Notice.

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